

FILE No.

SUBJECT

255-1.

M. & I. 155

Volume (2)

*Criminal Organizations.
General.*

OUT

IN

TO	INITIALS	DATE	INITIALS	DATE
<i>JH</i>	<i>JH</i>	18/10/68		
<i>WJ</i>	<i>WJ</i>	6/12	<i>SES</i>	9/12
<i>WJ</i>	<i>SES</i>	19/12	<i>SES</i>	23/12
<i>WJ</i>	<i>SES</i>	30/12	<i>SES</i>	31/12
<i>WJ</i>	<i>WJ</i>	5/2/69	<i>SES</i>	11/2/69
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<i>WJ</i>	<i>SES</i>	28/5	<i>SES</i>	2/6/69
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<i>AGM</i>	<i>MO</i>	23-10-74	<i>MO</i>	23-10-74
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<i>JTK</i>	<i>JTK</i>	6/10/77	<i>IL</i>	5/10/77

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CLOSED VOLUME VOLUME COMPLET

DATED FROM
À COMPTER DU

TO
JUSQU'AU

May 67 *May 69*

AFFIX TO TOP OF FILE - À METTRE SUR LE DOSSIER

DO NOT ADD ANY MORE PAPERS - NE PAS AJOUTER DE DOCUMENTS

FOR SUBSEQUENT CORRESPONDENCE SEE - POUR CORRESPONDANCE ULTÉRIEURE VOIR

FILE NO. - DOSSIER N°

2557

VOLUME

3

CLOSED -

See Vol. 3.

From 1-12-67. To
7-5-69

000155

IH255-1

MAY - 7 1969

WINDSOR STAR

Criminal migration feared by McLraith

OTTAWA (CP) — Solicitor-General George McLraith warned Tuesday that criminal elements may migrate to Canada from the United States if the U.S. administration's attack on crime proves successful.

In a written statement to the Commons committee on justice, before which he appeared as a witness, Mr. McLraith said organized crime has at its disposal "the most up-to-date methods to permeate society." Large Canadian cities are not immune from it.

All levels of society are its prey, he said.

"Protection, gambling, prostitution, drugs, money are woven into a complex pattern of criminal 'big business' which causes enormous losses to the country."

Noting that President Nixon has asked Congress for \$61,000,000 to combat crime in large American cities, Mr. McLraith added:

"If this attack is successful, it is to be expected that elements of organized crime will attempt to cut their losses and to operate both from and in large Canadian cities."

Mr. McLraith said the federal treasury board recently approved construction of a Canadian police information centre at RCMP headquarters in Ottawa. Construction will begin about June and should be completed by late 1970.

Equipment at the centre, including a computer, will provide Canada with "the most modern tools in the world to achieve law enforcement effectively."

Any police force in the country will be able to obtain almost instantaneous information about wanted persons, vehicles or property thought to be stolen, as well as identification of wanted persons.

The centre will also have access to information from the U.S. and from Interpol, the international police agency.

"Without the development of the Canadian police information centre, the fabric of our urban society and our country would soon be overtaken by organized crime in our metropolises and their outlying areas," said Mr. McLraith.

Construction of the centre will cost \$2,500,000. Development costs over the next five years will be around \$7,300,000, while operation and computer rental will cost over \$30,000,000.

MEMORANDUM



CLASSIFICATION

~~SECRET~~

Confidential

TO
A

Chief Intelligence Officer,
Ottawa.

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

RECEIVED

. MAY 1 1969

I. & I. UNIT
OTTAWA

OUR FILE No.
Notre dossier

IH255-E-1

DATE April 29, 1969.

FROM
De

Officer in Charge,
Intelligence Unit, Montreal.

FOLD

SUBJECT
Sujet

Criminal Organizations - General.

1. Under date April 12, 1969 Miss Italy of Quebec contest was held in Montreal. This contest was organized by Mrs. Palmina PULIAFITO.
2. Attached you will find a list of names of persons who attended. Also included on this list are the names of the executives.
3. I was told by a contact that previous to the contest, advertising ads were sold to many businessmen mostly of Italian origin for a price of \$25.00 and up. These ads were placed in Miss Italy of Quebec contest's programme.
4. The tickets for this event were sold at \$3.00 each. I was told that advance sales were made extortion style, for example, someone would come in a business place and would say "here are four tickets for Miss Italy of Quebec's contest, you owe me \$12.00". Naturally the seller makes it known that it is organized by Cotroni and family, so no one dares to refuse.
5. Some of the above mentioned names are known to this office and no doubt to yours, but we would like you to check all the names and furnish us with landing records and all possible data in your possession.

*W.K.
i/c*

*Ch. P. G.
Please check
landing records &
re present a send
photocopy
thanks.*

M. Sicotte
(M. Sicotte)
Field Intelligence Officer

*W.K.
1/5/69*

000157

Page 158

**is withheld pursuant to sections
est retenue en vertu des articles**

13(1)(d), 19(1)

**of the Access to Information Act
de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information**

MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION



TO
A

Chief Intelligence Officer
Ottawa

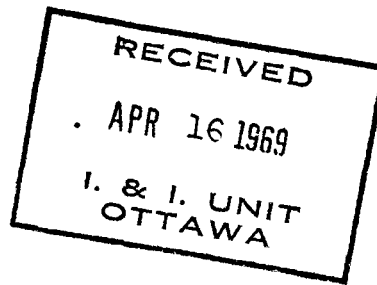
YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

FROM
De

Officer-in-Charge
Toronto Intelligence Unit

OUR FILE No. IH255-C-1
Notre dossier

DATE 15 April, 1969



FOLD

SUBJECT
Sujet

Criminal Organizations - General

1. This chart is forwarded to you for whatever value it may have in future. The material which is contained in this chart was re-searched some two and a half years ago while I was in Ottawa. This chart was submitted to C.I.S.O. some time ago by Officer Beacock and I have provided copies to the Ontario Police Commission and Fire Underwriters Insurance Bureau which claim that it has been some assistance to them. Current investigations by N.C.I.U. of R.C.M.P. have necessitated me to supply them with an additional copy recently.

C.A.B.
C.A. B. Officer I/C
Toronto I. unit

J.R. Ferris *J.R. Ferris*
Field Intelligence Officer

*This chart deals with the [redacted] of Cornwall - MASSENA etc.
and shows tie in with Ottawa - Montreal and Northern N.Y. State.
It is on file with the other charts.*

s.19(1)

14/3/69.

Toronto's memorandum of 10/3/69
concerning [REDACTED]
and [REDACTED] has been placed on file
"Travelling Criminals" - International, [REDACTED]

J. Kosman 14/3/69.

s.19(1)

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MONTREAL GAZETTE

FEB 26 1960

Anarchy at college next-Dief

TORONTO—(CP) — Former prime minister John Diefenbaker yesterday criticized the Federal Government and university authorities in a speech attacking "a hurricane of crime" in Canada and revolution on campuses.

He told the Osgoode Hall Legal and Literary Society that the events at Sir George Williams University two weeks ago "brought to national attention a movement which gravely endangers every student at Canadian universities."

To defy and openly flout the law was licence and not liberty.

"Anarchy follows when the rule of law is flouted by any person or group engaged in law-breaking with virtual immunity to punishment for wrongdoing."

To combat the general increase in crime and situation on campuses he advocated:

Royal commission
on crime

- A royal commission representing the federal and provincial governments "to go fully into the question of organized and international crime" and report quickly "before it is too late."
- A large increase in the number of police officers in all parts of Canada. Such action invariably led to a decrease in crime.
- Federal and provincial governments should join in providing an effective law to protect businessmen "from the intrusion of organized crime into legitimate business by extortion, threats and intimidation."
- Immigration laws should be strictly applied and "if not strict enough should be strengthened to assure that gangsters and revolutionaries should be denied entry to Canada."

Some universities had "come to their senses" and had wrongdoers removed from their buildings.

"If the lawless group at Sir George Williams had been removed from the staff office and the computer centre which they occupied, there would not have been \$2,000,000 damage."

WFO
A/S/69

organized crime

of interest to law

Wiretap in crime attack

WASHINGTON — (Special) — For the first time in three-and-a-half years, the government is using wiretaps in cases not involving the national security.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell has authorized an undisclosed number of taps in the field of organized crime, since taking office Jan. 20.

Under Mitchell, the Justice Department also is planning to re-organize the strike-force approach to uncovering organized crime. It may establish a separate division of the department for that purpose.

The wiretapping and new ideas on combatting organized crime were made known to the press yesterday

under rigid ground rules prohibiting identification of the sources.

Not since June, 1965, when former President Johnson issued a directive to investigatory agencies, has the government been permitted to wiretap or eavesdrop on private conversations unless the national security was involved.

Congress last year authorized wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping in a variety of areas when it passed the omnibus crime control and safe streets act. Former attorney general Ramsey Clark, however, refused to use the authority despite considerable congressional pressure to do so.

Although the number of wiretaps authorized by Mitchell was not known, it was said to be less than 40 — the approximate number of national security wiretaps in place when the Johnson administration left office.

Some of the new taps, reporters were told, have the approval of one party to the conversations, a method once common in obtaining evidence on bribery. That type of wiretapping was still possible under the order laid down by Johnson in 1965.

IH255-1.

MONTREAL GAZETTE JAN 21 1969

Montreal region reports record number of murders

Underworld rubouts account for many

By ALBERT NOEL

At least 75 persons were murdered in the Montreal region last year — an increase of nearly 50 per cent over 1967.

This figure was compiled from statistics of killings made available to The Gazette by the Montreal Police Department, the local homicide branch of the QPP and some 40 police departments on and around the island.

The City of Montreal itself had a record-breaking 33 slayings — nine more than the previous year.

Although 15 of these — most of them underworld-style killings — have yet to be solved, the investigations are continuing and none of the files have been closed, said Insp. Roland Duceppe of Montreal's Criminal Investigation Section.

In 1967, the City of Montreal police force was called upon to investigate 24 murders, three of which were attributed to gangland warfare. Nine remain unsolved.

Montreal assistant police director Paul Emile Olivier said the increase in slayings could be blamed on two factors: abolition of the death penalty on a five-year trial basis, and underworld executions.

"Take away the 12 gangland rub-outs we've had and last year's murder toll falls to a par with 1967," he added.

Since 1960 there have been 185 murders in Montreal.

The Quebec Provincial Police, Montreal Division, also investigated a record-breaking 24 murders in 1968, an increase of 50 per cent over 1967 when 12 persons were slain in nearby rural areas policed by the QPP.

Only five of these 36 murders remain unsolved, four of them underworld killings.

They also have on file three other deaths of a suspicious nature, the cause of which has yet to be determined.

QPP Director Maurice St. Pierre says many of the killings could be attributed to underworld warfare in Montreal last year and although most of the slayings were carried out here, the victim's bodies were often disposed of outside city limits and on QPP territory.

QPP Inspector Richard Masson and Chief Insp. R. Racine said it is too early yet to say if the abolition of the death penalty is responsible for such an increase in murders.

The remaining 18 murders not covered by the QPP or Montreal police were committed in other municipalities on the island and in the suburbs.

Laval heads the list with four murders in 1968, followed by Montreal North where two slayings occurred.

According to police officials in numerous municipalities, the gangland wars are far from over.

Montreal Gazette

2-12-68

Lawyer speaks out

Public blamed for organized crime success

By ALBERT NOEL

The public is to blame for organized crime's stranglehold on Quebec and much of the rest of Canada, the police department's legal adviser said Saturday.

"If the public will stop being indifferent to crime in its midst, it will not be allowed to develop without hindrance," Lawyer Michel Cote said.

Mr. Cote was speaking at the third study session of the Province of Quebec Police and

Fire Chiefs Association held at the Botanical Gardens.

Special laws against the organized criminal have never been and never will be a just solution to the problem, he said. The method is rife with discrimination and is full of dangers for the due process of law.

It's not by complaining about the law that the situation will improve. All levels of society have to participate in the fight against organized crime because it is everyone's business, he said.

It must be understood that it is an unceasing fight in which perseverance, diligence and patience are necessary.

The future of law enforcement and social peace depends on reporting crimes, collecting and computing information, knowing the protective and curative laws, resorting to their full use and extent and not being afraid to get involved sometime.

"We must only blame ourselves as part of society if we think the courts are far too lenient on organized offenders," Mr. Cote said.

"We don't take the means to establish or show that they are organized. We fail to inform the Bench of the existence and threat of organized crime in our community and we forget to stress the preventive rather than reformative aspects of sentences in matter of or-

ganized crime."

Mr. Cote recalled a method employed recently in Chicago and the State of Illinois to expose organized crime which had infiltrated business and industry.

The Chicago Crime Commission, after conducting an investigation, presented its findings to the attorney general of that state. The report was debated in the state assembly and the criminal organization was exposed and suffered a set-back.

Strong trade associations exist in this country. Although they are opposed to organized crime they do not as yet have an active "crime section," he said.

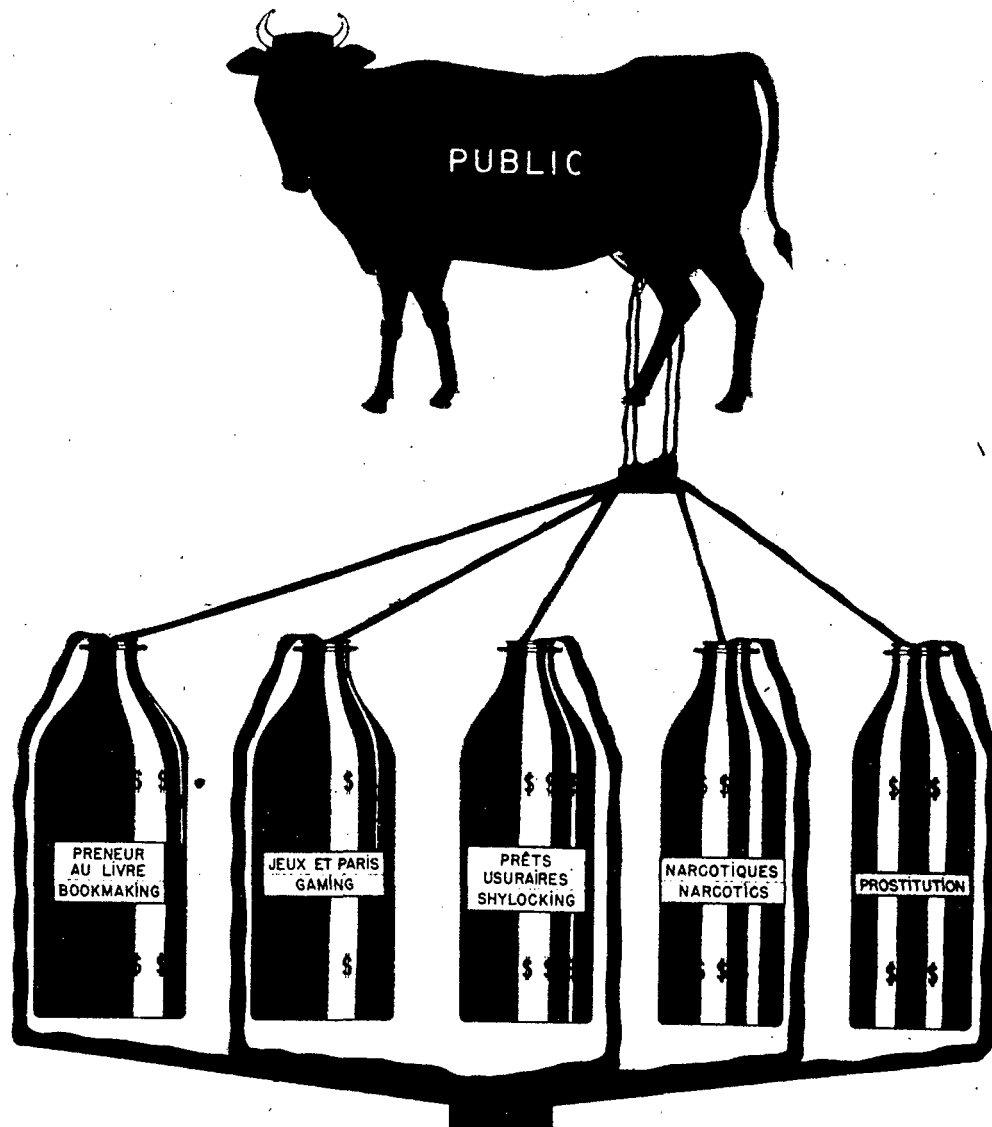
If a trade association sets up its own crime section its members can report their observations to it. In turn, such a section can have a liaison

officer who would have contacts with law enforcement agencies.

For purposes of efficiency, the time has come for identities to be known to the unsuspecting public. Only thus will the process of rejection be useful.

"No society is victim of organized crime which recognizes its existence and does not want it to exist in its midst," Mr. Cote told his audience of police and fire chiefs from every corner of the province.

Montreal Gazette 2-12-68.



WHERE WILL IT STOP? Police experts drew up this chart showing how the public is being milked literally to finance every facet of the organized crime empire which is spread across the continent and even internationally. The chart shows how the empire branches

out from vice and corruption to legal businesses or "fronts," where the crime lords use a curtain of respectability as a camouflage. The empire continues to grow until police are forced to ask: What will they control in the future? The government?

Quebec heads list

Fraudulent bankruptcy rampant

By EDDIE COLLISTER

Quebec's commercial bankruptcies amounted last year to 60 per cent of the national total, the weekend police and fire chief's seminar was told Saturday.

Ontario accounted for 30 per cent and the other eight provinces shared the rest.

The statistics were reported by Det.-Lt. Leo Talbot who outlined the "pen and pencil crimes" — fraud and fraudulent bankruptcy, one of the biggest money makers.

Lt. Talbot, who heads the 10-man squad of men who work out of the city police social security section, criticized the lack of co-operation between various governments which he described as "co-operation on paper only."

He estimated that up to 40 per cent of Quebec's bankruptcies could be fraudulent.

Lt. Talbot said letting a fraudulent bankruptcy suspect go free is paramount to letting an armed-holdupman off because he decided when caught that he wanted to give the stolen money back.

"If a person hides \$60,000 from his creditors, it's the same as if he took a gun and robbed a bank," he said.

He added bankruptcies here are a "means of making money."

"They don't lose anything," he told The Gazette.

He added that in 1964 police made inroads against this type of crime, but "we're slipping back to the grey period before that year."

The detective said this is a result of inadequate investi-

gation of those who declare bankruptcy and the attitude of authorities to look the other way and pass the buck saying bankruptcies are "civil matters."

However, Lt. Talbot says

most are "frauds prior to the bankruptcy declaration."

He added that there is a backlog of cases awaiting court proceedings and that there hasn't been one heard since May.

"We have the necessary tools here, why aren't we using them?"

"The registrar has the same powers as a Justice of the Peace. "We could bring suspected fraudulent bankruptcy cases before him, where the suspect could be charged with perjury if he doesn't tell the truth."

"A company can't go bankrupt without any assets at all," he added. "This has happened here."

Police have to take the initiative in these cases because "the couple who lost their \$600 down payment on some furniture, won't spend another few hundred to prosecute."

Lt. Talbot said police have discovered some persons involved in as many as 23 bankruptcies.

The bankruptcies in the province last year represented a loss — or profit — of \$123,430,000.

Prostitution sophisticated

Police want new legislation

Sophisticated operation of prostitution rings is making things more and more difficult for police, a high-ranking city detective says.

Det.-Lt. Paul Boisvert, head of the city police morality squad, told the Quebec Association of Police and Fire Chiefs' weekend seminar that prostitution rings now link many cities of the U.S. and Canada.

"We have kept such close control over prostitution for the last couple of years that they have moved out of the nightclubs into the hotels and bar-salons where it is difficult for police to observe their movements," Lt. Boisvert said.

In addition to this type of prostitute, police have to deal with party or "call girls."

"Most of these girls hold regular jobs and operate at night by appointment."

The girls are controlled by a woman who works as liaison between them and the customer for a percentage of the earnings.

Lt. Boisvert said police recently broke up six call-girl rings here, but added they believe four are still operating.

He said wire-tapping and a change in legislation which would allow police to fingerprint and photograph suspected prostitutes and found-ins

of disorderly houses and gambling establishments would help police in their fight.

In the past, prostitutes have been known to us as many as 10 aliases and to leave the city when police were getting too close.

The detective said it is nearly impossible to track them down because there's nothing on file but their description and 10 different names.

Quebec auto thieves set notorious record

More automobiles are stolen in Quebec than in any other province, and fewer stolen ones are recovered, the police seminar was told yesterday.

Lt. Bernard Desnoyers, head of the QPP auto theft squad, said 14,000 cars were stolen in Quebec in 1967 and 10 per cent, about 1,400, were never found.

Lt. Desnoyers said that in 1965 20 per cent were never recovered. Since then, several car-theft rings have been broken, he said.

He said the cost to insurance companies in 1967 was \$4,500,000.

He said the majority of cars

are stolen by youngsters for "joy rides."

However, he pointed out that some youngsters work for armed holdupmen who want getaway cars, while others collect from \$25 to \$200 to rob specific vehicles for stolen car rings.

Lt. Desnoyers advised motorists to keep their vehicles locked when unattended; to park in a lighted place when possible; and to leave nothing of any value on the seats.

He added police could also keep a closer watch on all small automobile shops for any suspicious activity.

Montreal Gazette 2-12-68 Office on explosives main police request

A regional information centre to co-ordinate the work of various police forces in dealing with explosives was one of the numerous resolutions adopted Saturday at the third study session of the Province of Quebec Police and Fire Chiefs Association.

Such a centre would be operated by personnel specialized in defusing explosives and improving communication between law enforcement agencies.

To curb the underhanded activities of bookmakers, the association also urged that the Bell Telephone Company be compelled to report all out-of-the-ordinary installations and any use of equipment by a single individual exceeding the amount of \$5,000.

Another resolution calls for an amendment in the Criminal Code which would make prostitution an indictable offence.

The association is also seeking another amendment in the code making wire-tapping

legal when carried out with a court order.

To help cut down the rash of automobile thefts in the province, the association suggests that motorists each year have the same number inscribed on their licence plates as well as their initials.

It also wants drivers' licences to carry a photo and birth-date of their owners.

The police chiefs will ask that the federal government identity card be made compulsory for all persons aged 18 years or more and that a person be obliged to produce his card whenever asked by a policeman.

Another resolution demands stricter control on the sale and purchase of automobiles. It recommends that sanctions be imposed on all persons failing to report the sale or purchase of vehicles as well as the destruction of a vehicle.

Also adopted was a resolution calling for a one-year minimum sentence for car theft.

Montreal Gazette

2.12.68.

Montreal GAZETTE 2-12-68

Police draw a bead on organized crime

Quebec's police chiefs will pressure the various governments for priority status for the war against organized crime — a battle lawmen say they are losing because of limited powers and resources.

Montreal Police Director Jean-Paul Gilbert described organized crime as "a social plague" reaching into all segments of society on "an international, national, regional and local level."

He hit out at the apathy of society at large and "the reticence of the various governments . . . to openly admit the existence of organized crime."

Opening a one-day crime study session sponsored by the Quebec Association of Police and Fire Chiefs here Saturday, Dir. Gilbert pointed south of the border and to the emphasis placed there on the question of "Law and Order" by the presidential election candidates.

The head of the Montreal police force, also secretary-general of the association, explained that in the United States organized crime developed to a point where authorities had to admit it existed and establish means to combat it.

The day of reckoning for Canada has come, he said, and the scope of the problem here was covered for the crime conference by experienced investigators who stressed that lawmen "lack the necessary tools to carry out their battle against crime and corruption."

One tool, which police said would help them unveil "organized vice lords," involves the controversial electronic listening devices, better known as wire-tapping equipment.

Det.-Lt. Steve Olynyk, of the Montreal Police Department's Social Security (Criminal Intelligence) Section, stressed "wire-tapping" would help smash bookmaking and gambling operations, which he described as the main source of revenue of the crime empire.

Calling for public support for police, Lt. Olynyk outlined how the funds derived from gambling and bookmaking were used to support every illicit aspect of the complex empire of the modern-day vice kings.

"Our complacent society, who couldn't give a damn, will continue to suffer, if they don't step in now and demand that police have more powers to cope with organized crime," Lt. Olynyk said.

(Details, Page 8)

Unparalleled wave of violence in 1968

Montreal police plan education program to halt crime

MONTREAL (CP) — The name of the game in 1969 for Montreal's Police Department will be education, not just prevention or retribution.

Large numbers of city police officers will be exchanging patrol cars for high school classrooms in a campaign to help stamp out crime in Canada's largest city.

Police Director Jean-Paul Gilbert says a public relations department will also be expanded to enlist greater co-operation between the public and a hard-pressed police force that in 1968 faced an unparalleled wave of gangland-type slayings and dynamite bombing incidents.

Rival gangs fought for lucrative territories—leaving possibly 32 murdered victims in the Montreal area alone—and malcontents set bombs in public places and strikebound property.

Some of the unprecedented underworld activity was believed linked with organized crime controlled by international syndicates.

Mr. Gilbert refuses to speculate on what his department may face in the coming year, but he said uniformed police lecturing in high schools will pay off eventually in the years ahead.

His department's "greatest single problem" is crime with violence, he says.

More than 2,000 armed holdups were committed in 1967 and there will be "certainly more in 1968." Statistics show 1,621 armed holdups to mid-November, 1968—the latest the department has—and represent an astronomical haul for armed desperadoes.

The year's largest theft was the armed holdup of two security guards at the downtown Place du Canada on Sept. 25 when three men stole \$209,000 as the money was being delivered to the Bank of Montreal.

But it was the bombings and gangland slayings which

hugged the nation's headlines in 1968.

Police speculate the latest slaying which may be identified with underworld warfare occurred Dec. 18 when the bullet-drilled body of Roland Berthiaume, 30, was found on an east-end street.

As in the cases of the other 31 victims, police have not made any arrests.

Police believe the struggle for underworld supremacy involves five gangs, one of which is a Mafia-type "family" attempting to maintain its hold on such enterprises as prostitution, narcotics, protection and loan-sharking.

In a variety of ways—rang-

ing from setting fire to cars with a victim locked in the trunk to street-corner shootings—battling underworld elements have disposed of troublesome rivals.

One police officer said the identities of those responsible for most of the underworld murders are known—but getting sufficient evidence to prosecute is another matter.

More than 45 bombs—generally sticks of dynamite attached to alarm clocks—were set in the metropolitan area during the year and almost 20 exploded, causing damage to stores, strike-bound premises and private homes.

In December, the City of Montreal and the provincial government each offered a \$10,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those responsible.

Investigation of most of the bombing incidents—many linked to labor unrest—has been the work of Sgt. Robert Cote of the Montreal Police Department and his five-man squad.

Sgt. Cote notes that the bombs have been getting bigger in recent months—some containing eight sticks of dynamite—and techniques are getting more sophisticated.

"It's only pure luck that no one has been injured," he says.

One false alarm Dec. 16 forced 6,000 employees of Canadian Ltd. from the plant in suburban St. Laurent and eliminated a full eight-hour shift while police sought in vain for the bomb.

The week before, bombs damaged two fashionable homes in suburban Westmount.

Mr. Gilbert warns that such violence as the police now face requires "both the federal and provincial governments to step quickly into the field of investigation of organized crime in this country before . . . the situation is beyond repair."

DEC 27 1968

GLOBE & MAIL

TH255-1

**Pages 170 to / à 202
are withheld pursuant to section
sont retenues en vertu de l'article**

13(1)(a)

**of the Access to Information Act
de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information**

I H 255-1.

NOV 18 1969

Gangland attempt at 'rub-out' fails

A 37-year-old man, shot three times in what police believe was an underworld "rub-out" attempt Friday night, lies in critical condition in hospital this morning, refusing to even tell detectives where he was shot.

Charles Gallinger, 2050 de Maisonneuve Blvd. was found in a pool of blood beside his car in the parking lot of Montreal International Airport.

Police said the man was probably shot in an alley in Montreal, stuffed in the trunk of his car when his assailants thought he was dead, and driven to the airport.

But the victim, who has a lengthy criminal record with numerous convictions for fraud, somehow managed to get out of the car with the aid of a pair of pliers.

At about 10:30 p.m. a motorist heard cries for help and found Gallinger lying in a pool of blood about 15 feet from his car. The interior of the trunk was also covered in blood.

The unidentified motorist

called the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who have jurisdiction in the airport area and, who, in turn handed the investigation over to Dorval police.

"This is definitely an underworld liquidation attempt," Dorval police Lieut. Benoit Boyer said yesterday, adding that police were not even releasing the name of the hospital Gallinger was taken to for fear the gunmen who missed the first time might return to complete their job.

When Lieut. Boyer and Det.-Sgt. Mark Albert attempted to question the victim, he refused to name his assailants or even tell when and where he was shot.

Gallinger, who is five feet, nine inches tall and weighs about 175 pounds, was shot once in the side of the head and twice in the back. One of the bullets which entered his back lodged in his liver.

Despite many hours of surgery, Gallinger is still not out of danger and is under "extensive" care at the hospital.

MONTREAL GAZETTE NOV 6 1968

Denies accused shot him

Blass fails to identify his assailants

By LEON LEVINSON

Richard Blass, who was shot four times in a gangland-style ambush Oct. 10, walked into the witness-box yesterday and swore that he saw neither of two men accused of the crime.

The 23-year-old man who had escaped on prior occasions without a scratch in apparent attempts on his life, was called yesterday as a witness by Judge Henri-Masson Loranger at the preliminary hearings of "Willie" Pomerleau and Rocco Girolamo.

Crown Prosecutor Louis G. Robichaud, QC, had declared his case closed at the morning session, but when he declined to accede to a defence request that he call Blass to the stand, Judge Loranger said he wished to question the victim as "an eye-witness".

On Thursday last, the other victim of the Oct. 10 shooting on St. Michel Blvd., Claude Menard, 30, denied also that either Pomerleau

or Girolamo was in the group of "at least three men" who fired repeatedly into the car in which he and Blass were seated.

Judge Loranger took under advisement until Nov. 8 his decision as to whether or not the Crown has established adequate evidence for committal to trial on the attempted murder charges.

Blass, pale and still weak from his close brush with death, was escorted to the witness-box by a constable to whom he had been handcuffed.

He was arrested immediately upon his release from hospital late last week and is before the court on a charge of illegal possession of a loaded revolver found on the seat near him when police arrived on the shooting scene.

He recalled that he had four bullets removed from his head and body in Jean Talon Hospital. The shooting took place in a garage near 8290 St. Michel Blvd.

Menard was driving his big luxury car on the boulevard when he told Blass a car was following them. Suddenly Menard veered the car into a driveway and smashed through the closed door of a two-car garage.

They were inside the garage seconds only when "several men" rushed in and opened fire on both sides of the car.

"In about two or three seconds I had a bullet in my head but I didn't lose consciousness," said Blass. "I couldn't move."

He said he had time to see "three men, maybe four." All were strangers to him. He had a good look at them, however.

At the judge's suggestion, his police escort took him round the small courtroom where he peered into the faces of everyone in court, including the two accused in the dock.

He turned to the judge to report: "Nobody here was seen by me on the day of the shooting."

Judge Loranger asked him if he knew Pomerleau. He said he had known the 35-year-old nightclub owner for "a long time" but was certain he was not among the gunmen. "I saw him last a few months back," he added.

Girolamo was a stranger to him but he was sure that he was not at the scene either.

He said he had no idea why anyone would have wanted to kill him.

Under cross-examination by prosecutor Robichaud, the

witness denied that he had named anyone as one of his assailants while he was waiting to be taken to hospital or later.

Crown evidence given earlier by a taximan and an off-duty St. Michel detective-sergeant placed both accused near the scene of the shooting before and after the shots were heard.

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I H 255-1.

Page 205

**is withheld pursuant to section
est retenue en vertu de l'article**

13(1)(c)

**of the Access to Information Act
de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information**

**Pages 206 to / à 256
are withheld pursuant to sections
sont retenues en vertu des articles**

13(1)(c), 19(1)

**of the Access to Information Act
de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information**

TORONTO STAR

I/H 255-1.

OCT 16 1968

29 gangland murders since January

The Montreal war police can't stop

From our Montreal bureau

MONTREAL — From the look of things, Montreal today is in desperate need of an Elliot Ness, the Chicago detective who battled the gangs during the 1920s.

Since the beginning of the year, 29 known underworld killings have taken place in this city—seven of them in the past week alone—and police here are expecting "many more to come . . ."

The "war between rival gangs" in the west end and northern part of town, which has been raging since last year, is blamed for most of the killings, a police source said.

And the war is rapidly gaining Mayor Jean Drapeau's city a reputation like Chicago's during prohibition days.

Police concede they are powerless to put a stop to it. Out of all the underworld executions carried out so far, only two have resulted in suspects being taken to court but even in these two cases chances of a conviction appear practically nil.

"Murders, within the underworld circle are all but impossible to solve," explained disgruntled Inspector Richard Masson, head of

the provincial police homicide squad.

"We need witnesses, but nobody will admit ever seeing anything. Nobody within this ring would think of taking us into their confidence.

"Witnesses would rather go to jail than talk."

Masson, a detective for the past 17 years, said that in most of the killings detectives were able to establish the identity of the killer or killers.

"But knowing who did it and presenting a solid court case are two different things," he said.

Police know that the war going on in Montreal at present is fought over control of protection, prostitution and narcotics rackets.

Police theories conflict, however, on whether the war involves the Mafia versus a local and ambitious crime syndicate—this is the most accepted theory—or whether the slayings are "simply the result of local small punks double-crossing one another and of revenge for previous slayings"—as stated by Paul Emile Oliver, assistant director of the Montreal police department.

In any case, the killings are carried out with enough gruesome thoroughness to

indicate that terror is what they are meant to achieve.

This is supported by the fact that the bodies—most of them mutilated—are abandoned in spots where they can easily be discovered instead of being discreetly buried in a deserted spot or dumped with a load into the St. Lawrence Seaway.

There is also a difference in style.

One gang, for instance, favors shooting its victims in public and it does not seem to matter if the man is in a crowded street, bar or cabaret at the time.

This was the case, three months ago, of Roger Larue, a 40-year-old hotel doorman.

Larue, whose close friend, Gilles Bienvenue, had been shot two days earlier, swore in front of witnesses he would "get the guys who killed my friend."

He was drinking coffee in the early morning at a bar in North Montreal when two men walked up to him, called him a "sale chien" (dirty dog) and before horrified customers fired three bullets in his head and neck.

Then the two killers calmly walked away. They haven't been caught so far.

The other gang seems to

be more discreet in its operation.

All its slayings are carried out at night in non-populated areas and so far there have been no witnesses.

The victims are generally beaten up before being shot.

Their bodies have been found in trunks, parked cars, dark alleys or in their own homes.

Take the case of Andre Carbeil, 24, and his wife Claudette, 22, whose bodies were discovered wrapped in blankets inside the trunk of their convertible last Saturday.

The car, a Cadillac, was parked on Curatteau St. in the east end and blocking a driveway.

To make police work easier, no doubt, the killer or killers left the ignition keys on the dashboard.

According to some police sources, most underworld killings so far have been carried out against Mafia strongmen by young and ambitious local boys.

Now police are waiting for retaliation.

Meanwhile, crime syndicates in the city continue to prosper.

According to a police spokesman "they are better organized than Al Capone ever was."

Urges U.S.-Canada Campaign

Alarming Rise in International Crime—Turner

By RICHARD JACKSON

Conceding there is an alarming escalation in international syndicated crime in Canada, Justice Minister Turner plans going to Washington after the American presidential election in November to confer with the U.S. attorney general.

Together, he says, they will look for new and better ways to work co-operatively for crime control.

TORY CROSS-FIRE

He disclosed these plans to the Commons yesterday in a cross-fire with former Conservative Leader Diefenbaker.

Concerned about what he said was "a frightening increase in gangland killings," Mr. Diefenbaker suggested a royal commission should be assigned to investigate how the slaughter might be slowed.

Outside the Commons chamber in the adjacent corridors of the centre block moments later, he spoke of gangland's "bag" of 29 dead in Montreal this year, and warned that this was but a symptom of the deepening "sickness" of violent crime afflicting the nation.

In the House he pressed the justice minister to hurry with

gun control legislation covered in the omnibus bill revising many sections of the criminal code.

Surprisingly he asked the justice minister if the government was thinking about shifting its former ground on the question of capital punishment.

In the last parliament, the Pearson government with the support of Mr. Diefenbaker among other Conservatives, put through legislation abolishing capital punishment except for

the convicted killers of police officers and prison guards.

NO CHANGE PLANNED

Outside the Commons, after the opening question period, Mr. Turner said no thought had been given to any change in the criminal code's capital punishment provisions.

But Mr. Diefenbaker insisted he had heard on "good authority," that some amendments might be in the justice department works.

At least Mr. Diefenbaker had been informed that law officers

of the crown in the justice department had been talking about it.

On the question of gun control, Mr. Diefenbaker was worried that the justice department, in revising the criminal code, would be making it more difficult for law-abiding and defenceless citizens to defend themselves against the underworld while doing nothing to disarm gangland itself.

He was urging tighter, more restrictive gun registration.

Since when, countered the jus-

tice minister, had the underworld ever been so considerate of law and order as to register its weapons?

Mr. Diefenbaker was worried that international crime was making Canada a haven for hoodlums, a sort of a garbage dump for used gunmen.

The justice minister doubted that Canada was becoming a sanctuary for professional killers, and insisted there was "nothing Canadian about crime in the streets."

It was, rather, he believed,

something to do with "the age — the times in which we live."

DOING GOOD JOB

The justice minister was convinced that police on both sides of the border were doing a "good, conscientious job" of impeding the import and export of crime.

"It's a long, open border," he observed, "and so crime control isn't an easy thing."

He hoped that working together, he and the United States attorney general might make it easier.

OTTAWA JOURNAL OCT 4 1968

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ACTION REQUEST

FICHE DE SERVICE

FILE NO. — DOSSIER N°

TO — A

Chief Intell. Officer

DATE

22 July 68.

LOCATION — ENDEVOIT

FROM — DE

CAB.

☐ ACTION
DONNER SUITE

☐ APPROVAL
APPROBATION

☐ COMMENTS
COMMENTAIRES

☐ DRAFT REPLY
PROJET DE RÉPONSE

☐ MAKE
FAIRE.....COPIES

☒ NOTE AND FILE
NOTER ET CLASSER

☐ NOTE & RETURN/OR FORWARD
NOTER ET RETOURNER/OU FAIRE SUIVRE

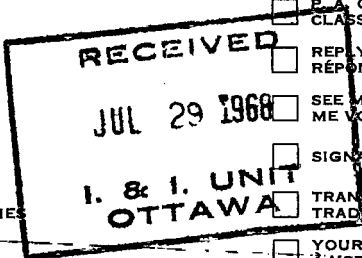
☐ P.A. ON FILE
CLASSER

☐ REPLY
RÉPONSE

☐ SEE ME
ME VOIR

☐ SIGNATURE

☐ TRANSLATION
TRADUCTION

☐ YOUR REQUEST
À VOTRE DEMANDE.


Rec'd from Dist. Cof. Adv. Jerry
Moses. You may wish to
include this on Criminal
Organizations. I have no
information that they operate
in Canada.

CAB.

000259

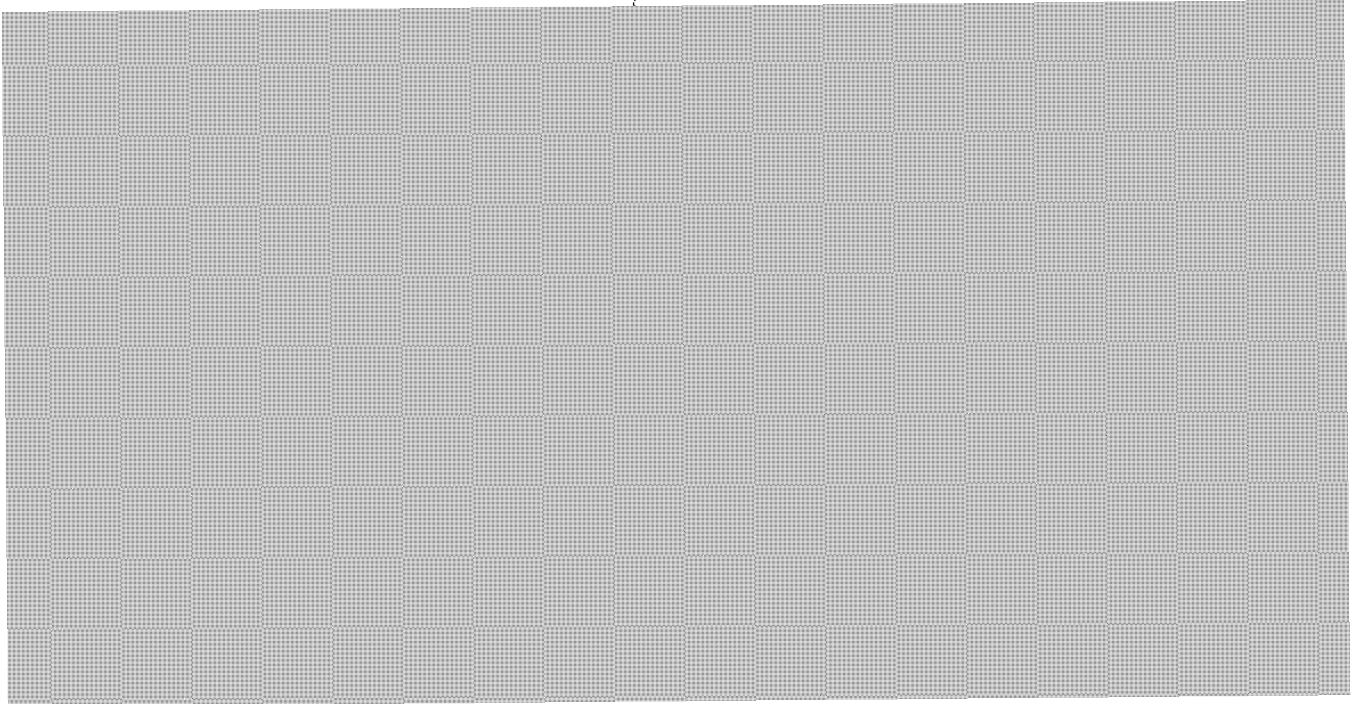
1. The following information supplements or supercedes previously submitted information regarding these subjects. Those men operate in various combinations and are all proficient burglars specializing in the ripping of safes. At least one of these men is armed and all should be considered dangerous. This memo will first list the subjects with available descriptions and will then describe the vehicles at their disposal.

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VEHICLES




It should be noted that [REDACTED] in partnership with [REDACTED] did run an automobile junk yard and still has access to a large number of vehicles.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

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12/29/67

The following is the most recent information as concerns safe burglars,



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

GENL. 7 REV. 3-7-67

NEW YORK STATE POLICE

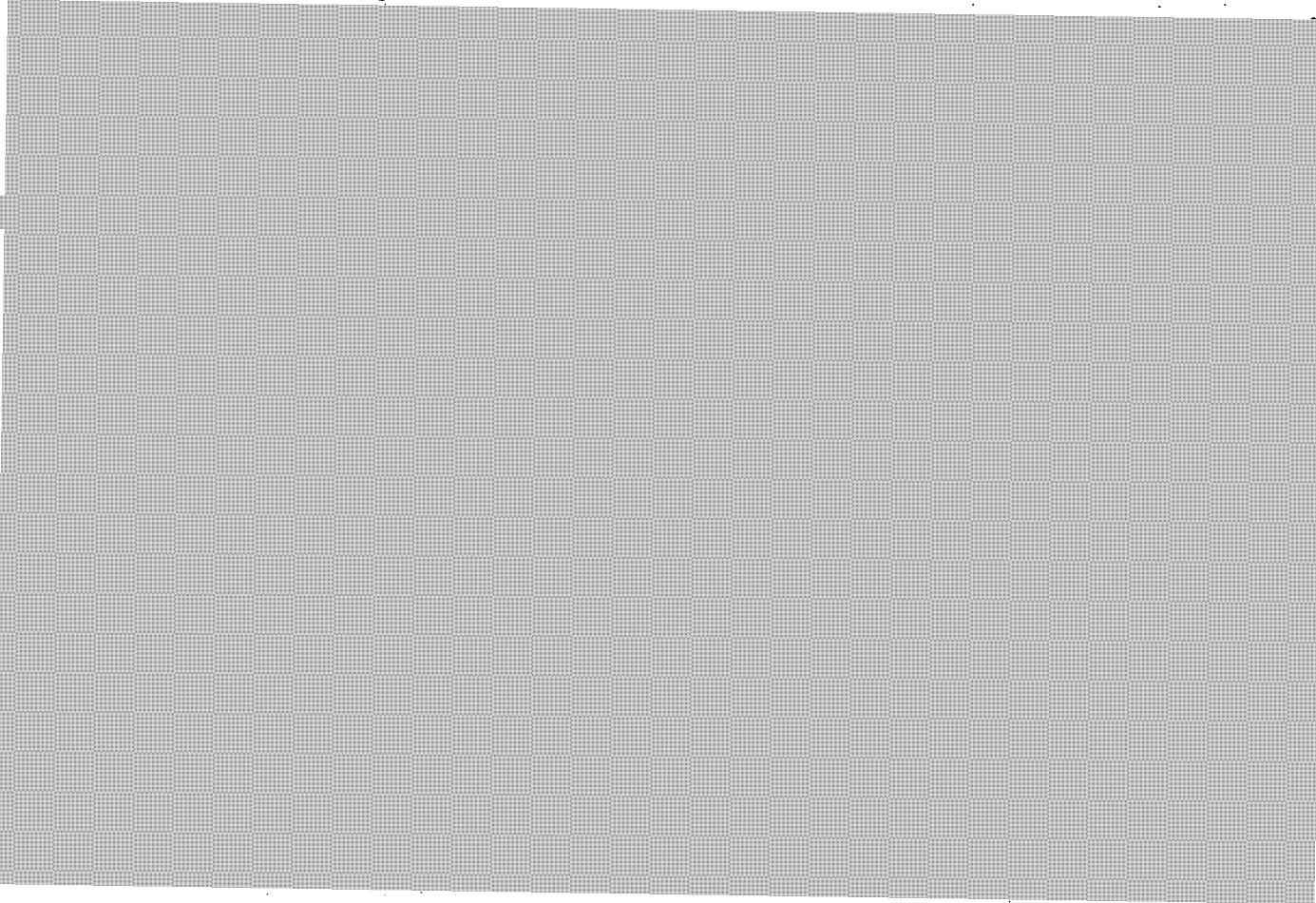
MEMORANDUM

Troop D Station WATERTOWN, N.Y.
Date APRIL 5, 1968

To: **CAPT. P.G. ERDEN-BOI - ONEIDA NY**

From: **INVESTIGATOR R.O. POLETT** *RP*

Subject: **INFORMATION ON BURGLARS FROM THOUSAND ISLANDS AREA.**

1. The following information supplements or supercedes previously submitted information regarding these subjects. These men operate in various combinations and are all proficient burglars specializing in the ripping of safes. At least one of these men is armed and all should be considered dangerous. This memo will first list the subjects with available descriptions and will then describe the vehicles at their disposal.
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INFORMATION ON BURGLARS FROM THOUSAND ISLANDS AREA (cont'd)

It should be noted that [REDACTED] in partnership with [REDACTED] did run an automobile junk yard and still has access to a large number of vehicles.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

TABLE 1. General Summary of Persons Charged with Indictable Offences, Results of Proceedings, Sentence, Previous Convictions and Characteristics of Convicted Persons, Canada and Provinces - Continued

TABLEAU 1. Récapitulation générale: personnes accusées d'actes criminels, résultats des procédures, sentence, condamnations antérieures et caractéristiques des personnes condamnées, Canada et provinces - suite

Particulars - Détail	Canada	New- found- land - Terre- Neuve	Prince Edward Island - Île-du- Prince- Édouard	Nova Scotia - Nou- velle- Écosse	New Brun- swick - Nouveau- Brun- swick	Québec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia - Colombie- Britan- nique	Yukon and Northwest Territories - Yukon et Territoires du Nord-Ouest
D. Characteristics of convicted persons - Continued D. Caractéristiques des personnes condamnées - suite												
Occupation - Concluded - fin												
Service:												
Domestic - Domestique	913	21	-	35	7	208	278	81	35	94	149	5
Personal - Personnel	1,407	9	3	31	7	218	591	88	54	177	229	-
Protective - De sécurité	65	2	-	1	2	26	21	3	2	2	6	-
Other - Autres	117	-	-	1	1	26	53	5	5	11	15	-
Transportation - Transports	2,589	80	4	108	88	556	902	136	78	246	387	4
Housewife - Ménagère	2,018	35	4	66	33	406	726	134	52	225	334	3
Student - Étudiant	3,948	61	8	115	71	986	1,165	271	211	382	664	14
Retired - Retraité	222	3	1	11	7	22	70	14	8	27	59	-
Unemployed - Chômeur	3,039	146	2	130	212	986	993	147	114	57	251	1
Not stated - Non déclarée	3,911	46	114	35	100	952	1,392	324	282	341	255	70
Total	41,832	761	178	1,446	1,034	9,095	14,393	2,643	1,890	4,234	5,941	217
Religious denomination - Dénomination religieuse												
Adventist - Adventiste	20	1	-	1	-	-	6	-	1	6	5	-
Baptist - Baptiste	988	-	-	171	123	5	469	31	10	78	100	1
Christian Science - Science chrétienne	12	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	2	5	-
Church of England - Église d'Angleterre	3,712	126	4	247	52	28	1,554	258	111	457	873	2
Doukhobors - Doukhobor	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-
Eastern Orthodox - Religions orientales	20	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	4	11	-
Greek Orthodox - Grecque orthodoxe	553	-	-	6	2	45	140	109	43	145	62	1
Jewish - Judaique	172	-	-	1	4	45	63	15	3	22	19	-
Lutheran - Luthérienne	904	-	-	7	2	-	181	93	85	288	248	-
Mennonite	103	-	-	-	-	-	8	41	14	11	29	-
Pentecostal - Pentecostale	179	18	-	11	12	1	67	7	4	22	37	-
Presbyterian - Presbytérienne	1,094	2	5	56	2	3	518	102	30	166	210	-
Protestant, n.o.s. - Protestante, n.a.s.	1,498	-	1	23	70	376	377	146	71	183	250	1
Roman Catholic - Catholique romaine	20,468	407	40	640	609	8,257	5,307	1,014	687	1,560	1,946	1
Salvation Army - Armée du Salut	184	39	1	12	6	-	84	10	2	6	24	-
United Church - Église-Unie	5,087	145	2	176	39	7	2,108	426	353	711	1,119	1
Unitarian - Unitarienne	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-
Other religions - Autres religions	441	-	1	7	3	3	172	28	22	105	99	1
No religion - Aucune religion	686	-	-	15	7	17	125	46	40	87	358	1
Not stated - Non déclarée	5,687	23	124	73	103	307	3,204	315	414	381	535	208
Total	41,832	761	178	1,446	1,034	9,095	14,393	2,643	1,890	4,234	5,941	217
Country of birth - Lieu de naissance												
Canada	35,497	707	146	1,273	942	8,714	11,281	2,160	1,588	3,627	4,903	156
England and Wales - Angleterre et pays de Galles	422	2	-	8	3	9	183	30	9	45	132	1
North Ireland - Irlande de Nord	108	-	-	-	-	3	57	9	-	10	29	-
Scotland - Écosse	258	-	-	2	2	4	147	14	3	18	68	-
Commonwealth	54	-	-	-	-	2	36	3	-	1	12	-
United States - États-Unis	288	1	-	6	7	21	131	15	6	29	71	1
Europe:												
Austria - Autriche	69	-	-	-	1	6	32	9	2	5	14	-
Belgium - Belgique	38	-	-	-	-	6	19	6	-	4	3	-
Czechoslovakia - Tchécoslovaquie	36	-	-	-	1	2	19	5	-	3	5	1
Denmark - Danemark	26	-	-	1	-	1	7	1	-	6	10	-
Finland - Finlande	23	-	-	-	-	1	12	2	-	-	8	-
France	35	-	-	1	-	17	5	3	-	2	7	-
Germany - Allemagne	353	-	1	-	-	15	167	51	8	35	74	2
Greece - Grèce	104	-	2	-	-	17	64	4	2	8	7	-
Hungary - Hongrie	258	-	2	-	-	16	126	23	5	20	65	1
Iceland - Islande	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Irish Free State - État libre d'Irlande ..	3	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Italy - Italie	296	-	1	-	-	30	208	14	3	9	31	-
Netherlands - Pays-Bas	141	-	2	-	1	1	69	5	4	22	37	-
Norway - Norvège	22	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	1	16	-
Poland - Pologne	174	-	-	-	-	11	92	30	2	13	26	-
Roumania - Roumanie	22	-	-	-	-	1	7	3	-	2	9	-
Russia - Russie	93	-	-	1	-	2	40	15	6	9	20	-
Sweden - Suède	15	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	-	1	5	-
Switzerland - Suisse	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
Yugoslavia - Yougoslavie	135	-	-	-	-	4	67	18	4	11	31	-
Other - Autres	29	1	-	-	-	2	19	3	-	-	4	-

STATISTIQUE DE LA CRIMINALITÉ

29

TABLE 1. General Summary of Persons Charged with Indictable Offences, Results of Proceedings, Sentence, Previous Convictions and Characteristics of Convicted Persons, Canada and Provinces - Concluded

TABLEAU 1. Récapitulation générale: personnes accusées d'actes criminels, résultats des procédures, sentence, condamnations antérieures et caractéristiques des personnes condamnées, Canada et provinces - fin

Particulars Détail	Canada	New found- land - Terre- Neuve	Prince Edward Island - Île-du- Prince- Édouard	Nova Scotia - Nou- velle- Écosse	New Brunswick - Nouveau- Brunswick	Québec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia - Colombie- Britannique	Yukon and Northwest Territories - Yukon et Territoires du Nord-Ouest
D. Characteristics of convicted persons - Concluded												
D. Caractéristiques des personnes condamnées - fin												
Country of birth - Concluded - Lieu de naissance - fin												
Asia - Asie:												
China - Chine	50	-	-	2	-	2	14	-	3	1	28	-
Japan - Japon	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other - Autres	34	-	-	-	1	5	13	1	-	4	10	-
African countries - Pays de l'Afrique	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	5	-
Latin American Countries - Pays de l'Amérique latine	6	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	-
Other countries - Autres pays	22	-	-	-	-	9	5	1	-	-	7	-
Not stated - Non déclaré	3,206	50	32	142	75	190	1,558	214	245	347	298	55
Total	41,832	761	178	1,446	1,034	9,095	14,393	2,643	1,890	4,234	5,941	217
Origin - Origine												
English and Welsh - Anglaise et galloise	7,845	297	14	489	307	560	3,488	336	233	780	1,338	3
Irish - Irlandaise	2,931	248	14	208	60	44	1,185	193	127	353	499	-
Scottish - Écossaise	2,649	7	10	262	37	11	1,009	197	121	423	571	1
Austrian - Autrichienne	97	-	-	1	1	4	30	12	8	21	20	-
Belgian - Belge	60	-	-	1	-	9	22	10	2	11	5	-
Bulgarian - Bulgare	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Czech and Slovak - Tchèque et slovaque	76	-	-	-	-	2	26	11	1	17	18	1
Danish - Danoise	86	-	-	-	-	3	12	4	3	32	32	-
Estonian - Estonienne	8	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	2	-
Finnish - Finlandaise	88	-	-	-	-	2	49	3	-	10	24	-
French - Française	11,252	40	13	93	380	7,155	2,179	332	141	438	479	2
German - Allemande	1,373	1	-	11	4	21	331	148	198	342	314	3
Greek - Grecque	161	-	-	3	1	36	79	4	5	17	16	-
Hungarian - Hongroise	334	-	-	2	-	15	132	29	22	49	85	-
Icelandic - Islandaise	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	5	11	11	-
Italian - Italienne	561	-	-	7	1	92	324	22	7	36	72	-
Jewish - Juive	118	-	-	1	3	26	50	14	1	13	10	-
Latvian - Lettonienne	13	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	1	-	3	-
Lithuanian - Lithuanienne	17	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	1	1	7	-
Netherlander - Néerlandaise	459	-	-	29	2	1	163	49	20	90	105	-
Norwegian - Norvégienne	222	-	-	-	3	2	13	13	32	80	72	-
Polish - Polonaise	530	1	-	5	-	27	227	86	29	73	82	-
Roumanian - Roumaine	44	-	-	-	-	1	17	2	8	6	10	-
Russian - Russe	132	-	-	-	-	5	27	3	12	21	64	-
Scandinavian, n.o.s. - Scandinave, n.a.s.	23	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	7	13	-
Swedish - Suédoise	217	-	-	3	-	2	27	29	15	71	70	-
Ukrainian - Ukrainienne	898	-	-	5	-	2	151	257	86	272	124	1
Yugoslavian - Yougoslave	169	-	-	-	-	4	81	22	6	17	39	-
Other European - Autres origines européennes	67	1	-	-	-	6	26	5	1	9	19	-
Chinese - Chinoise	97	1	-	2	-	3	20	3	5	23	40	-
Japanese - Japonaise	14	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	6	-
Other Asiatic - Autres origines asiatiques	61	1	-	3	2	4	18	3	-	13	17	-
Eskimo - Esquimaude	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Indian - Indienne	2,370	-	-	28	22	39	453	296	401	547	510	74
Negro - Nègre	296	-	-	50	12	13	166	8	6	15	26	-
Other origins - Autres origines	69	-	-	3	-	7	16	5	-	2	7	29
Not stated - Non déclarée	8,442	164	127	240	199	999	4,038	521	391	432	1,228	103
Total	41,832	761	178	1,446	1,034	9,095	14,393	2,643	1,890	4,234	5,941	217
Place of crime - Lieu du délit												
Urban - Urbain	31,528	543	83	1,006	664	6,319	11,747	1,985	1,310	3,614	4,206	51
Rural	7,239	149	92	433	341	1,540	2,245	360	526	540	927	86
Not stated - Non déclaré	3,065	69	3	7	29	1,236	401	298	54	80	808	80
Total	41,832	761	178	1,446	1,034	9,095	14,393	2,643	1,890	4,234	5,941	217

s.19(1)

MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION
S E C R E T



TO
A

Chief, Intelligence Officer,
Ottawa.

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

OUR FILE No. IH255-E-1
Notre dossier

FROM Officer in Charge,
De Intelligence Unit, Montreal.

DATE April 23, 1968

RECEIVED

APR 25 1968

I. & I. UNIT
OTTAWA

SUBJECT
Sujet Criminal Organizations - General

1. Information was received recently from S/Sgt. G. Barbeau, RCMP NCIU, to the effect that meetings were being held by the organized criminal element at the home of one [redacted]

Paroled and copy without placed on [redacted]

2. Evidently, these meetings are held during the week (daytime), when [redacted] children are not at home. Indications are that [redacted] may be [redacted] as it is through him that these meetings at [redacted] residence are organized. Conducting a few spot checks myself at the residence, I have spotted on different occasions [redacted] car parked in front of the residence. [redacted] is referred to as the [redacted] and any individuals proceeding to her residence to attend a meeting are advised not to dress in a manner whereby they would arise suspicions or attraction of neighbors, as she resides in a residential area.

OK 18/7/68

3. A check of records revealed that [redacted] was born on [redacted] and was landed at Montreal Airport on March 17, 1955. At that time [redacted] was destined to [redacted] was a U.S. naturalized citizen and resided at [redacted] Occupation clerk typist. [redacted] had no relatives in the United States and was accompanied to Canada [redacted], born [redacted] born [redacted] Also residing with [redacted] at [redacted] present address is [redacted] and it is believed that the house at this address is registered in the [redacted]

10/30 3d 4/68

4. Being a resident of [redacted] I made arrangements through a [redacted] to notify me in the event any cars bearing American or Canadian license plates are noticed at [redacted] house. This would give us an opportunity to determine who amongst the organized criminal element are maintaining meetings with [redacted] as well as checking with U.S. Authorities as soon as possible to establish whether or not they have criminal records in the United States. There is evidence in the past that these individuals are always seeking places where they can hold meetings without being detected and evidently [redacted] residence and [redacted] association with [redacted] is known to very few people. Apart from this, the R.C.M.P. will be immediately notified in order that surveillance can be maintained by them pending any action that may be able to be taken by our Department against U.S. residents attending these meetings.

Short Cycled 26.5.69 [signature]

.... 2

s.19(1)

- 2 -

5. It was ascertained that [redacted] is the registered owner of [redacted] bearing [redacted] and also owns a [redacted] registered to [redacted]. [redacted] has personally been seen at [redacted] residence by myself on two different occasions and through the confidential contact it was learned that on one occasion recently prior to my visit, he had spotted four cars parked in front of the residence during the early morning hours. Naturally, he was not aware of our interest at that time, therefore, he could not state whether or not these vehicles bore U.S. or Canadian license plates.

s.19(1)

6. On April 5, 1968 information was also received that a meeting was held at [redacted]. This business is registered in the names of the following individuals: [redacted]

Seen entering this date were [redacted] and [redacted], as well as [redacted] and two unidentified males. Evidently, the RCMP had attempted to obtain photographs of these individuals, but before these could be done, the meeting had broken up and the individuals departed from the establishment. The possibility is that [redacted] may have been one of the unknown males, but this has not been confirmed. You will recall that [redacted] was released on bail a short time prior to the date this meeting took place.

att.

7. I have recently obtained from the RCMP in Montreal a breakdown of the criminal organization in the Montreal area and you will note from the enclosed copy that [redacted] is placed at the Head of the Organization it also shows their connection to the [redacted] and to the [redacted]. It might be mentioned here that the [redacted] family actually has no control over the organization in Montreal, as the element here is still faithful to [redacted]. This may, however, change should the [redacted] be eliminated in the crime war presently going on in N.Y.C. (see report dated April 18, 1968 on file [redacted]).

8. You will note that [redacted] is also considered one of the top men in the organization and he is further known to be faithful to the [redacted] family. Indications are that the organization in Montreal will operate on their own without taking any orders in the future from New York. This again is only a local decision and no confirmation has been obtained covering this point. The enclosed breakdown of the organization should not be disseminated to any other organization, but would no doubt be of use to our other Units for their general information. I will keep you further advised of any developments which will take place at [redacted], in the event that future meetings are held at this residence. Arrangements have been made whereby meetings will be held between us and members of the Intelligence Units from RCMP NCIU, MCP SS Squad and QPP Security Squad.



**Pages 269 to / à 270
are withheld pursuant to sections
sont retenues en vertu des articles**

13(1)(c), 19(1)

**of the Access to Information Act
de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information**

MEMORANDUM



CLASSIFICATION

SECRET

TO
A
Chief, Intelligence Officer,
Ottawa.

YOUR FILE No. IH255-1
Votre dossier

RECEIVED

MAR 21 1968

OUR FILE No. IH255-E-1
Notre dossier

I. & I. UNIT
OTTAWA

DATE

March 19, 1968.

FROM
De
Officer in Charge,
Intelligence Unit, Montreal.

SUBJECT
Sujet
Criminal Organizations - General

1. Find attached hereto two charts pertaining to counterfeiting and narcotics in the Montreal area. You will realize that drawing a chart represents considerable work as the agencies which were approached in order to compile these charts did not have the available information on hand, consequently a research had to be done in view to obtain an accurate and up to date picture on these criminal activities.
2. For your added information find attached hereto rough copies of a few local Italian families who are involved in some capacity with organized crime.
3. This is further to memorandum dated November 9, 1966 and November 15, 1967.

B
W.K.
i/c

*Copy placed
on IH279-1 and
IH221-3
JH 18-7-68.*

J.P. Seguin
(J.P. Seguin)
Field Intelligence Officer

*W.S.
J.H.*

**Pages 272 to / à 277
are withheld pursuant to sections
sont retenues en vertu des articles**

13(1)(c), 19(1)

**of the Access to Information Act
de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information**

**Pages 278 to / à 291
are withheld pursuant to section
sont retenues en vertu de l'article**

19(1)

**of the Access to Information Act
de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information**

Immigration-Home
MCLEOD/SM

SECRET

REGISTERED MAIL

Officer in Charge, Intelligence Unit,
Toronto.

IR255-1

February 21, 1968.

Chief Intelligence Officer,
Home Branch, Ottawa.

Criminal Organization - General- Central Region.

Encs.

1. In line with discussions between yourself and N.S. Fontaine, I am attaching a list of immigrants in whose cases representation has been made as indicated. I have been requested to inform you that a sampling examination of individual cases indicates that in this instance no undue pressure has been brought to bear to have the immigration status regularized of anyone when legitimate reason has been brought out for rejection. I wish to add this also applies to others who normally have reason to write to the Department on behalf of prospective immigrants.

2. The list, of course, is meant to form part of your permanent records but there is nothing to indicate, at this time, that it should be regarded as anything more than an informative catalogue.

J.K.C.

Montreal City Police Actmen
32 Major A.D.'s - Intelligence
R.C.M.P. NCIV -
Welcome to drop in for
Coffee anytime.

Pass port from Ind.

Representations made &
by whom.

Can Passports
by

000293

- ① Carding of General Files -
- ② Counting of mail -
- ③ Index -
- ④ Co-Ordination of files with other offices Hamilton eg.
- ⑤ Foss. of us reporting on a file as well as another Section Duplication of Effort.
- ⑥ Re-definition of duties and objectives - I & Enforcement. Wished to draw the two closer together. Where to draw the line
- ⑦ Selection of Personnel - Replacements etc.
- ⑧ Liaison - Structure & Chart of P.D. Org. & Equivalents.
- ⑨ Int. & Exp. Line of Demarcation
- ⑩ Weekly synopsis of work engaged in by 1 unit for Reg Director's info. "Situation Report".

San file -

28-6-63

s.19(1)

SECRET

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (2)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] - adm. - Italy

[REDACTED] (3)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (4)

[REDACTED]

(5)

SECRET

(6)

s.19(1)

17-6-64

(7)

(8)

SECRET

[REDACTED]

s.19(1)

15-12-64

(10)

[REDACTED]

22-1-65

(11)

[REDACTED]

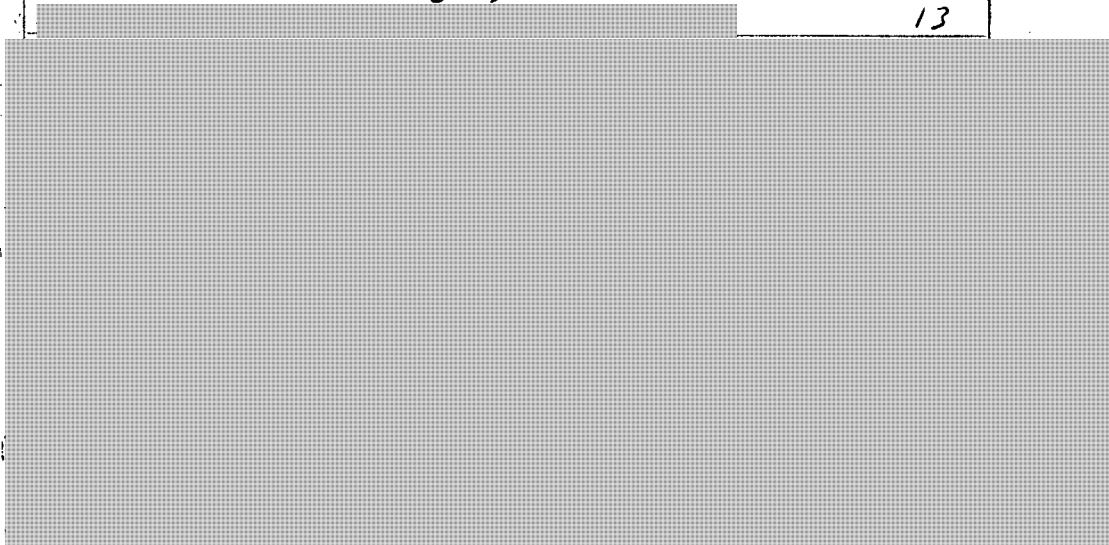
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

24-3-65

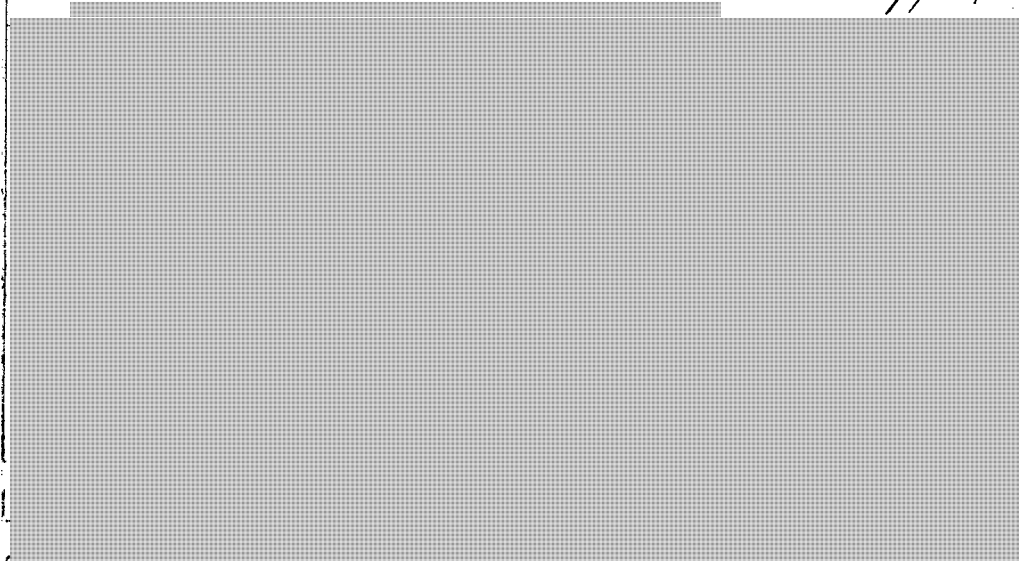
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18-6-65

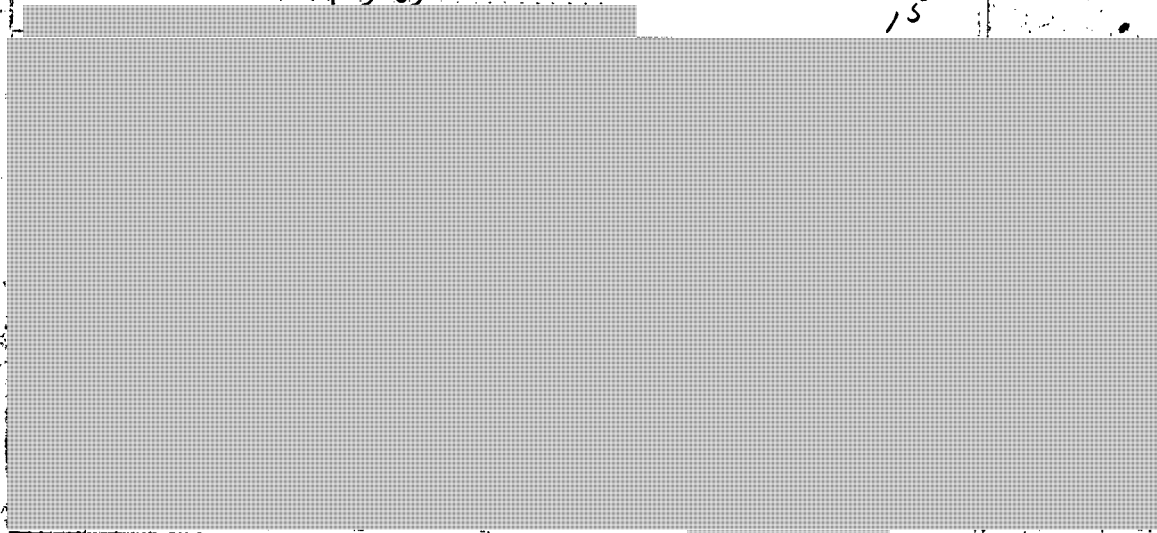
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s.19(1)

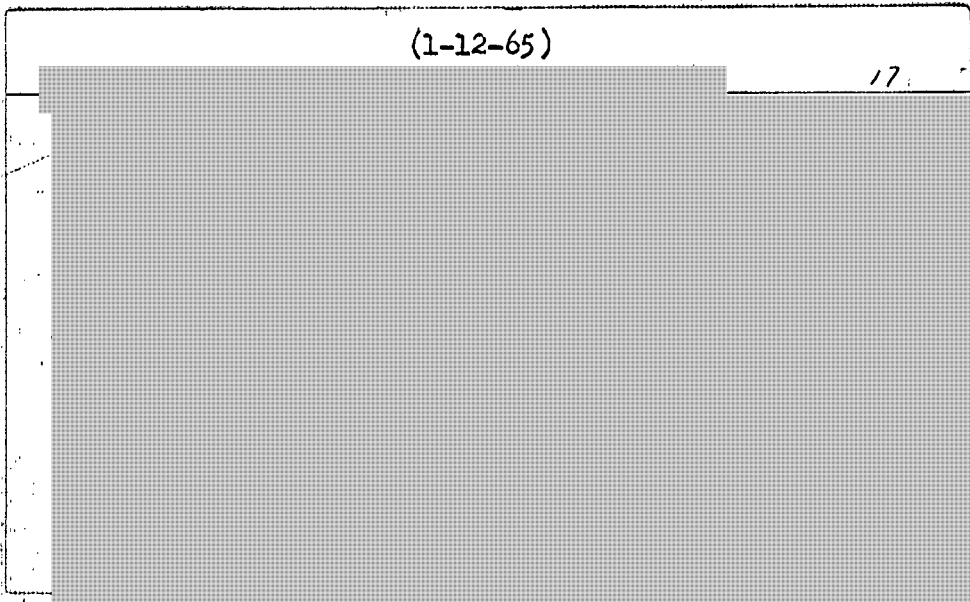
7-5-65

15



(1-12-65)

17



(2)

SECRET

[REDACTED]

△

[REDACTED]

19
(19)

[REDACTED]

s.19(1)

[REDACTED]

(20)

[REDACTED]

△

24-3-66

(21)

[REDACTED]

△

5.5.66

23

SECRET

s.19(1)

△

26-5-66

s.19(1)

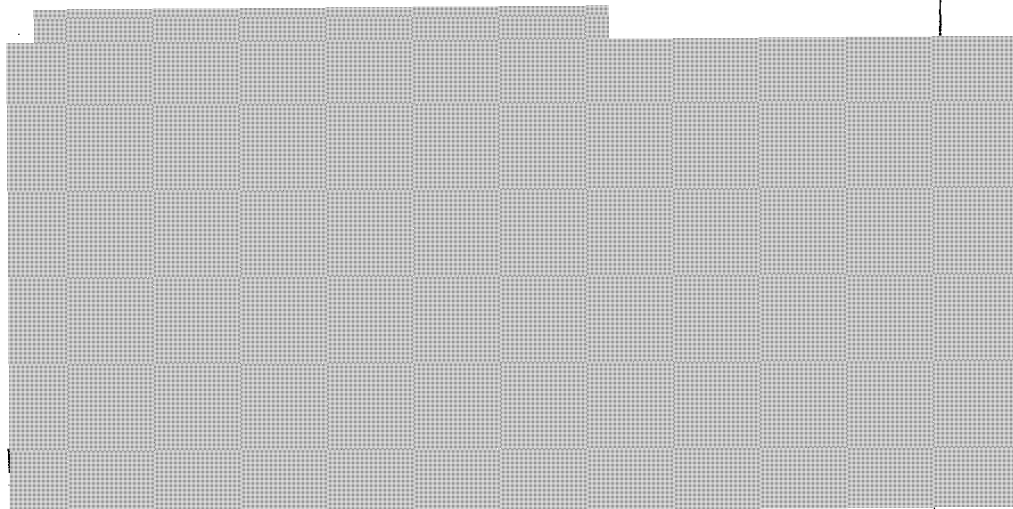
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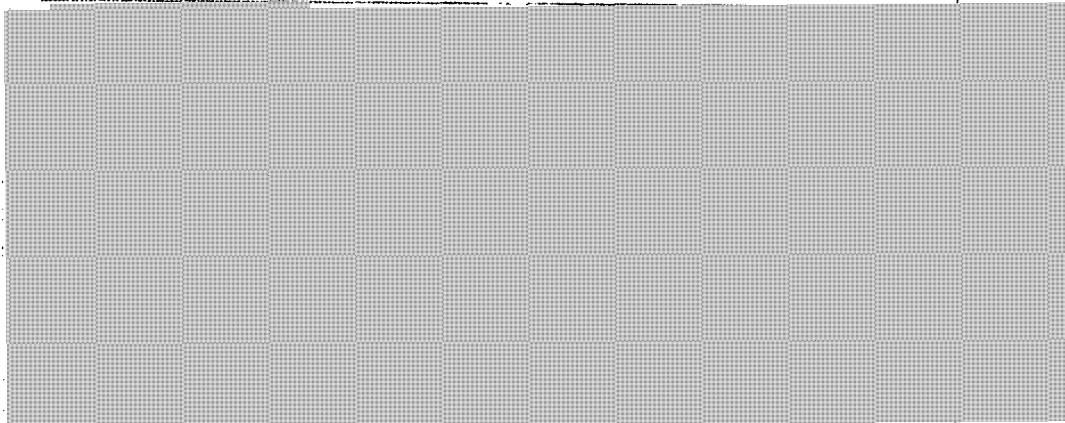
s.19(1)

SECRET



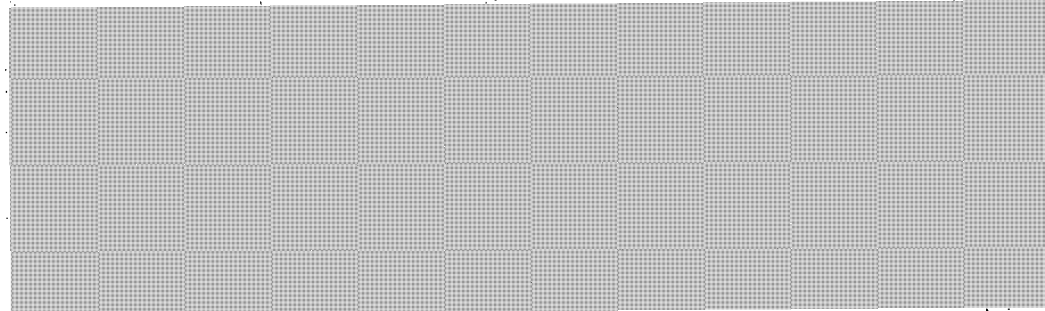
3401

17-3-67

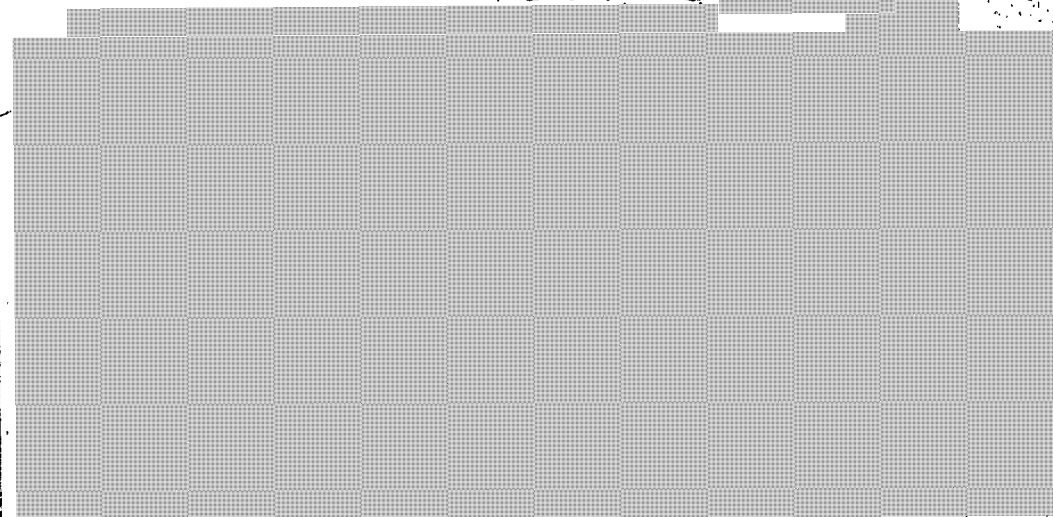


s.19(1)

8-5-67



Sen F-16



27017

4-7-67

SECRET

Sen Hils

12-6-67

s.19(1)

19-7-67

30-8-67

SECRET

[REDACTED]
19-9-67

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
31-10-67

[REDACTED]

s.19(1)

[REDACTED]
22-11-67

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
2-2-68

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION

TO
A

Chief Intelligence Officer
Home Branch, Ottawa

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

RECEIVED

FEB 9 1968

I. & I. UNIT
OTTAWA

OUR FILE No. IH255-C-1
Notre dossier

DATE 8 February, 1968

FROM
De

Officer-in-Charge
Toronto Intelligence Unit

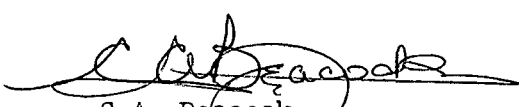
SUBJECT
Sujet

Criminal Organizations - General Central Region

s.19(1)

1. I am attaching hereto copy of photographs of active Italian criminals on whom [redacted] maintain files. Many of these persons are mentioned in our files and can be associated with our file numbers. There is an index also attached which contains addresses and F.P.S. numbers should you wish to have their criminal records checked.

2. I am submitting the above on this file for the want of a better place, but it is not intended that these persons should be considered as members of a single organization.


C.A. Beacock
Officer-in-Charge
Toronto Intelligence Unit

Copy placed on IH255-2 24/9/68
Carded 16/9/68
and
Photos of the following were removed and placed on their respective files

[Large redacted area]

C.1.

D.O.B.

2.C.

D.O.B.

3.C.

D.O.B.

C.4.

D.O.B.

5.C.

D.O.B.

s.19(1)

C.6.

C.7.

D.O.B.

8.C.

D.O.B.

C.9.

D.O.B.

C.10.

D.O.B.

s.19(1)

C.11.

D.O.B.

C.12.

D.O.B.

C.13.

D.O.B.

C.14.

D.O.B.

C.15.

D.O.B.

C.16.

D.O.B.

C.17.

D.O.B.

C.18.

D.O.B.

C.19.

D.O.B.

C.20.

D.O.B.

C.21.

D.O.B.

C.22.

D.O.B.

C.23.

D.O.B.

s.19(1)

C.24.

D.O.B.

C.25

D.O.B.

C.26.

D.O.B.

C.27.

D.O.B.

C.28.

D.O.B.

C.29.

D.O.B.

C.30.

D.O.B.

C.31.

D.O.B.

32

D.O.B.

C.33.

D.O.B.

C.34.

D.O.B.

C.35

D.O.B.

s.19(1);

C.36.

D.O.B.

s.19(1)

C.37.

D.O.B.

C.38.

D.O.B.

C.39.

D.O.B.

C.40.

D.O.B.

C.41.

D.O.B.

C.42.

D.O.B.

C.43.

D.O.B.

C.44.

D.O.B.

C.45.

D.O.B.

C.46.

D.O.B.

C.47.

D.O.B.

C-48.

D.O.B.

C-49.

D.O.B.

C-50.

D.O.B.

C-51.

D.O.B.

C-52.

D.O.B.

C-53.

D.O.B.

C-54.

D.O.B.

s.19(1)

**Pages 310 to / à 315
are withheld pursuant to section
sont retenues en vertu de l'article**

19(1)

**of the Access to Information Act
de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information**



MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION

TO
A

Chief Intelligence Officer
Home Branch, Ottawa

RECEIVED

DEC 26 1967

I. & I. UNIT
OTTAWA

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

OUR FILE No. IH255-C-1
Notre dossier

DATE 21 December, 1967

FROM
De

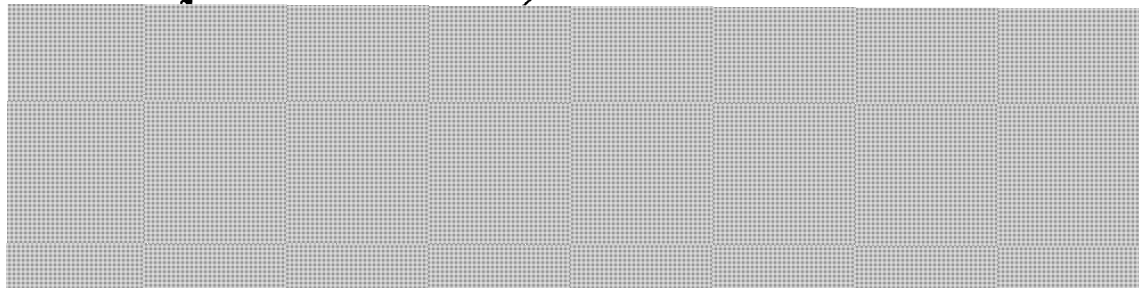
Officer-in-Charge
Toronto Intelligence Unit

FOLD

SUBJECT
Sujet


Criminal Organizations - Central Region

1. I am attaching hereto partially completed Forms 738 for illicit alcohol violators on whom I have been unable to locate Immigration files.



2. Members of the R.C.M.P. (P.S. Section) have been asked to supply me with photos of these violators as well as the physical descriptions and same will be forwarded when received.

3. Enquiries are continuing.


C.A. Beacock
Officer-in-Charge
Toronto Intelligence Unit

*Recorded
12/9/68*

s.19(1)

**Pages 317 to / à 328
are withheld pursuant to section
sont retenues en vertu de l'article**

19(1)

**of the Access to Information Act
de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information**



MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION

TO
A

Chief Intelligence Officer
Home Branch, Ottawa

RECEIVED

DEC 13 1967

I. & I. UNIT
OTTAWA

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

OUR FILE No. IH255-C-1
Notre dossier

DATE 12 December, 1967

FROM
De

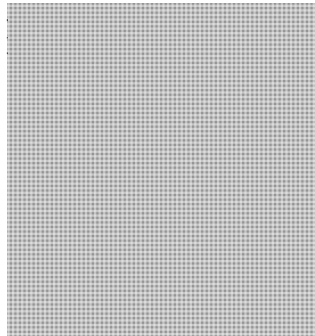
Officer-in-Charge
Toronto Intelligence Unit

FOLD

SUBJECT
Sujet

Criminal Organizations - Central Region

1. I am attaching hereto partially completed Forms 738 for illicit alcohol violators on whom I have been unable to locate Immigration files.



s.19(1)

2. Members of the R.C.M.P. (P.S. Section) have been asked to supply me with photos of these violators as well as the physical descriptions and same will be forwarded when received.

Att.

3. I am attaching hereto copies of photos of others on whom you may have partially completed Intelligence Cards, for whatever value they are to you.

4. Enquiries are continuing.

*1- Cards
being typed
JX 26/12/68.*

C.A. Beacock
Officer-in-Charge
Toronto Intelligence Unit



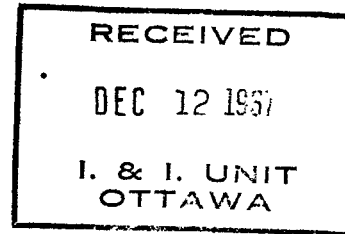
MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION
CONFIDENTIAL

TO
A

Mr. N. S. Fontanne
Chief Intelligence Officer
Ottawa, Ontario

YOUR FILE No. IH255-1
Votre dossier



OUR FILE No. IH255-P-1
Notre dossier

DATE Dec. 8, 1967.

FROM
De

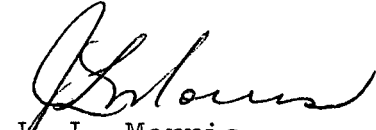
Mr. J. L. Morris
Officer-in-Charge
Intelligence Unit
Vancouver, B. C.

FOLD

SUBJECT
Sujet

Criminal Organizations

1. Receipt of your memorandum of 15 November, 1967 is hereby acknowledged.
2. Although we are not aware of any specific criminal organizations which may be operating in Vancouver area, we do know that at least two family groups, i.e., [REDACTED] are prominent in prostitution, gambling, organized thefts and narcotics.
2. We are attempting to obtain information outlining relationships and recruitment.


J. L. Morris
Officer-in-Charge
Vancouver Intelligence Unit

s.19(1)





s.19(1)

MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION

TO
A

Chief Intelligence Officer
Home Branch, Ottawa

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

OUR FILE No. **IH255-C-1**
Notre dossier

FROM
De

Officer-in-Charge
Toronto Intelligence Unit

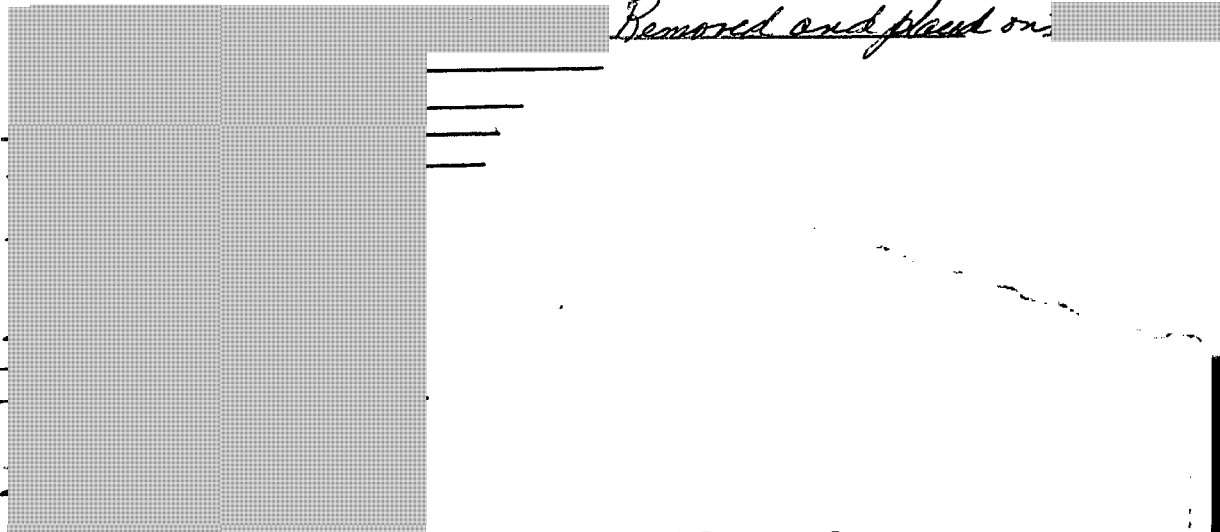
DATE 1 December, 1967

FOLD

SUBJECT
Sujet

Criminal Organizations General - Central Region

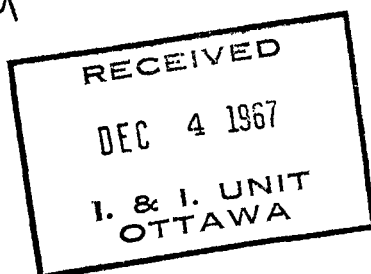
1. Further to my report of 30 November, 1967, I am attaching hereto personal data pertaining to the following persons:



2. cated.

Further reports will be submitted as files are located.

*Carded
JST 12/9/68.*



C.A. Reacock
C.A. Reacock
Officer-in-Charge
Toronto Intelligence Unit

**Pages 332 to / à 363
are withheld pursuant to section
sont retenues en vertu de l'article**

19(1)

**of the Access to Information Act
de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information**